

Figure 1

Fig. 2

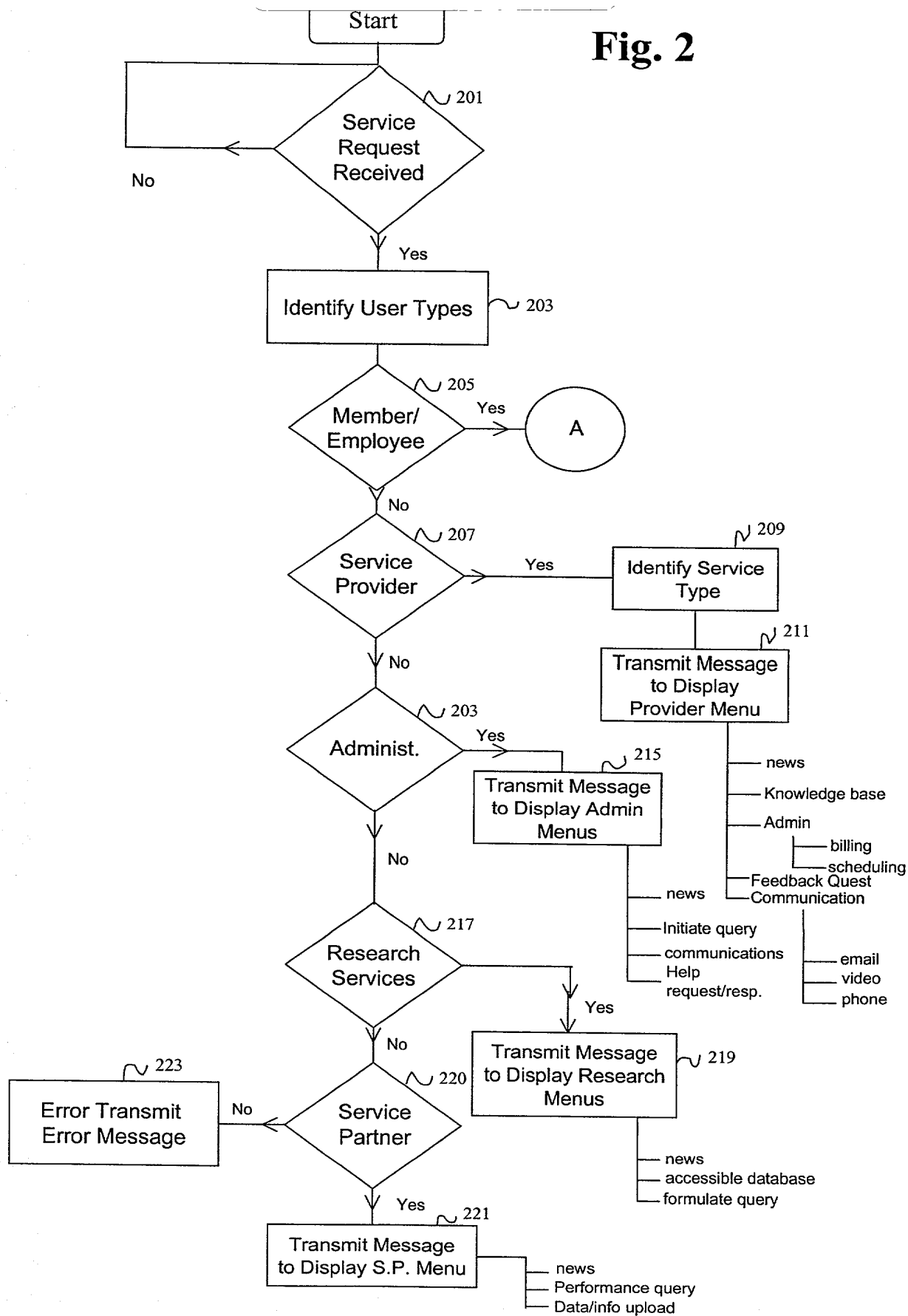


Fig. 3

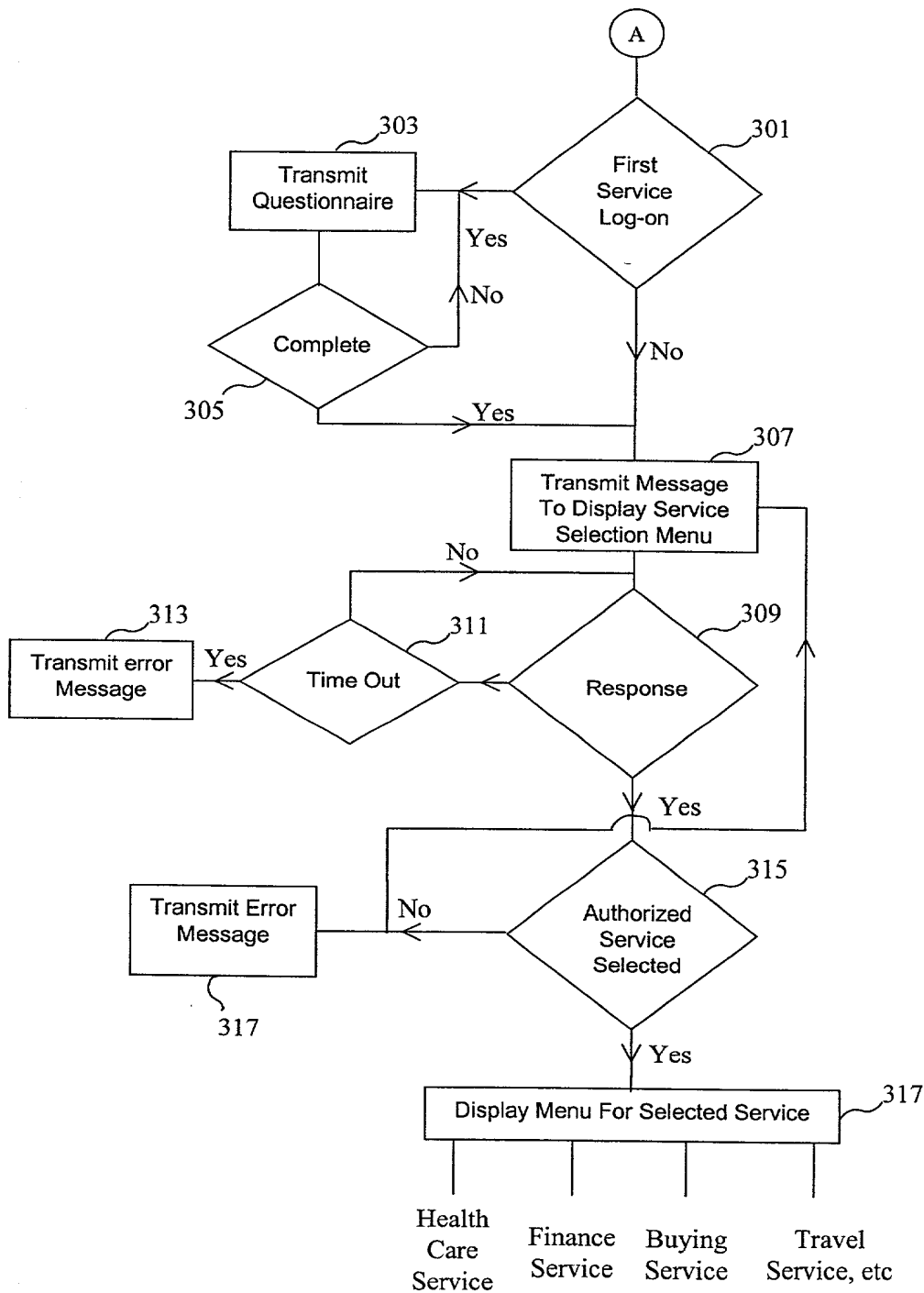
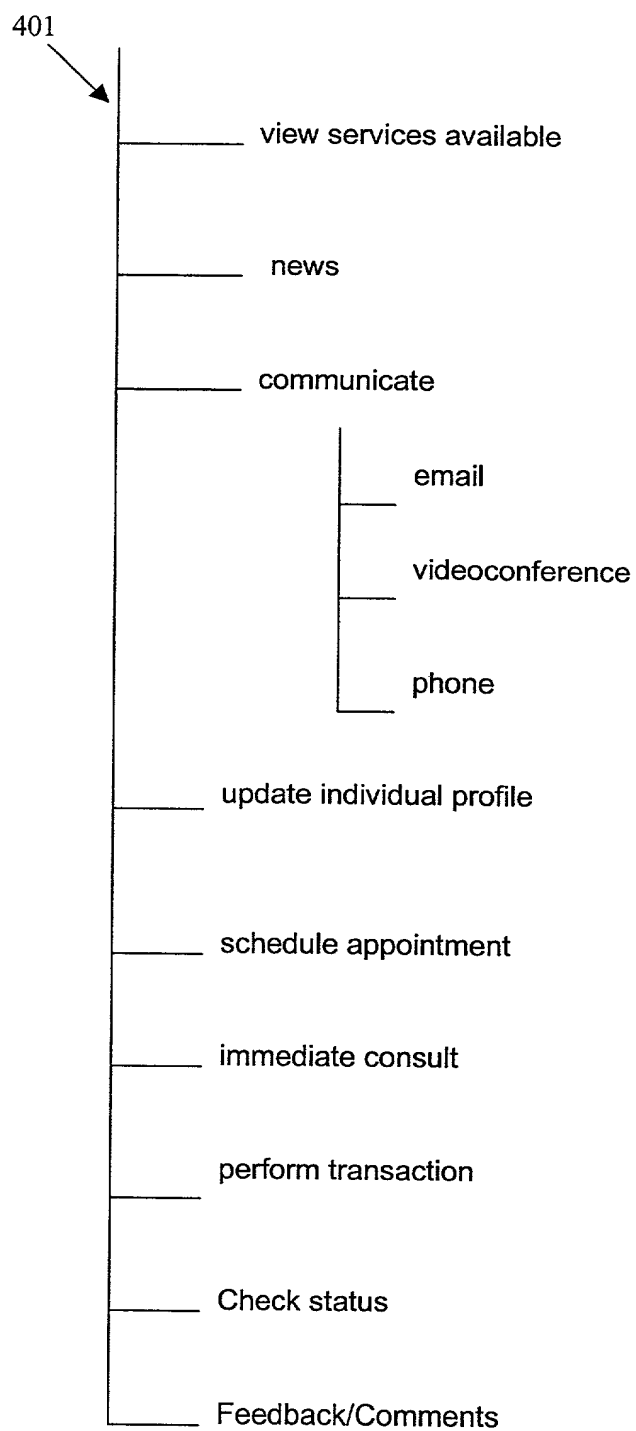


Fig. 4



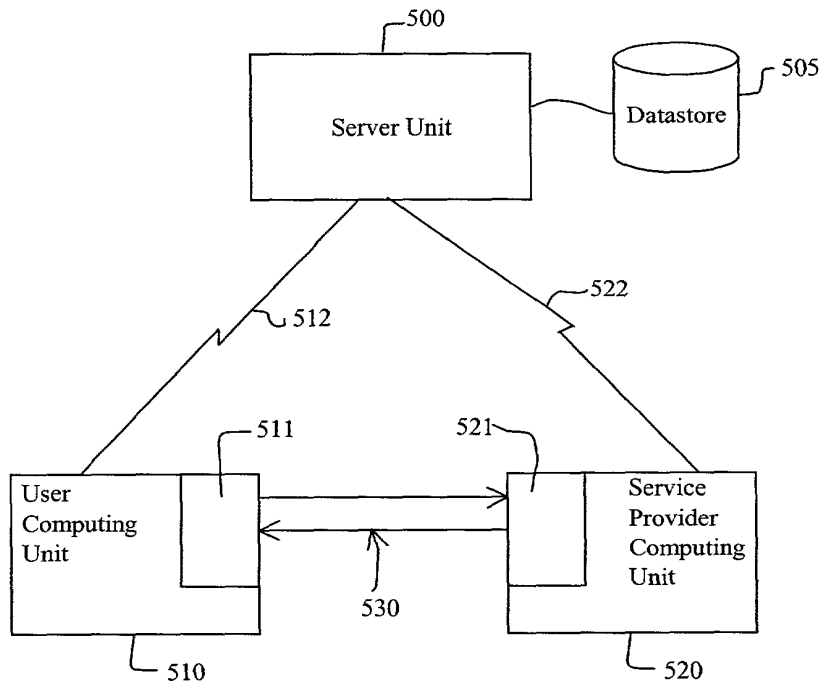
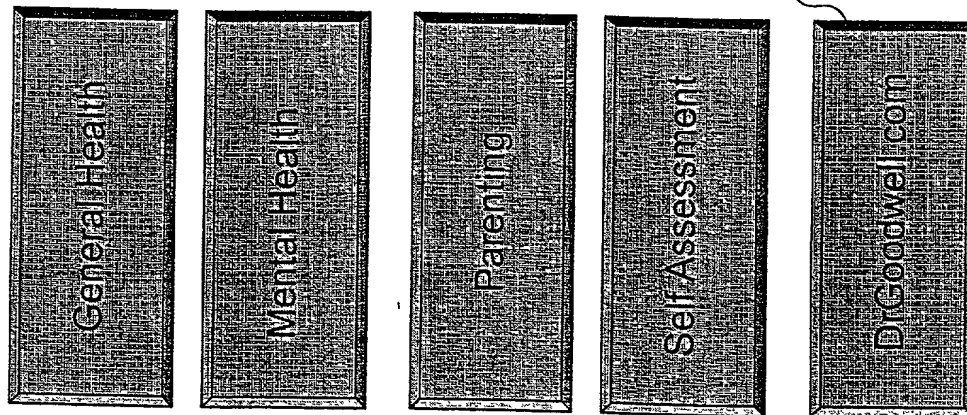


Figure 5

FIG. 6



Welcome



Michael Cochran
Employee # 3254097

FIGURE 6

511

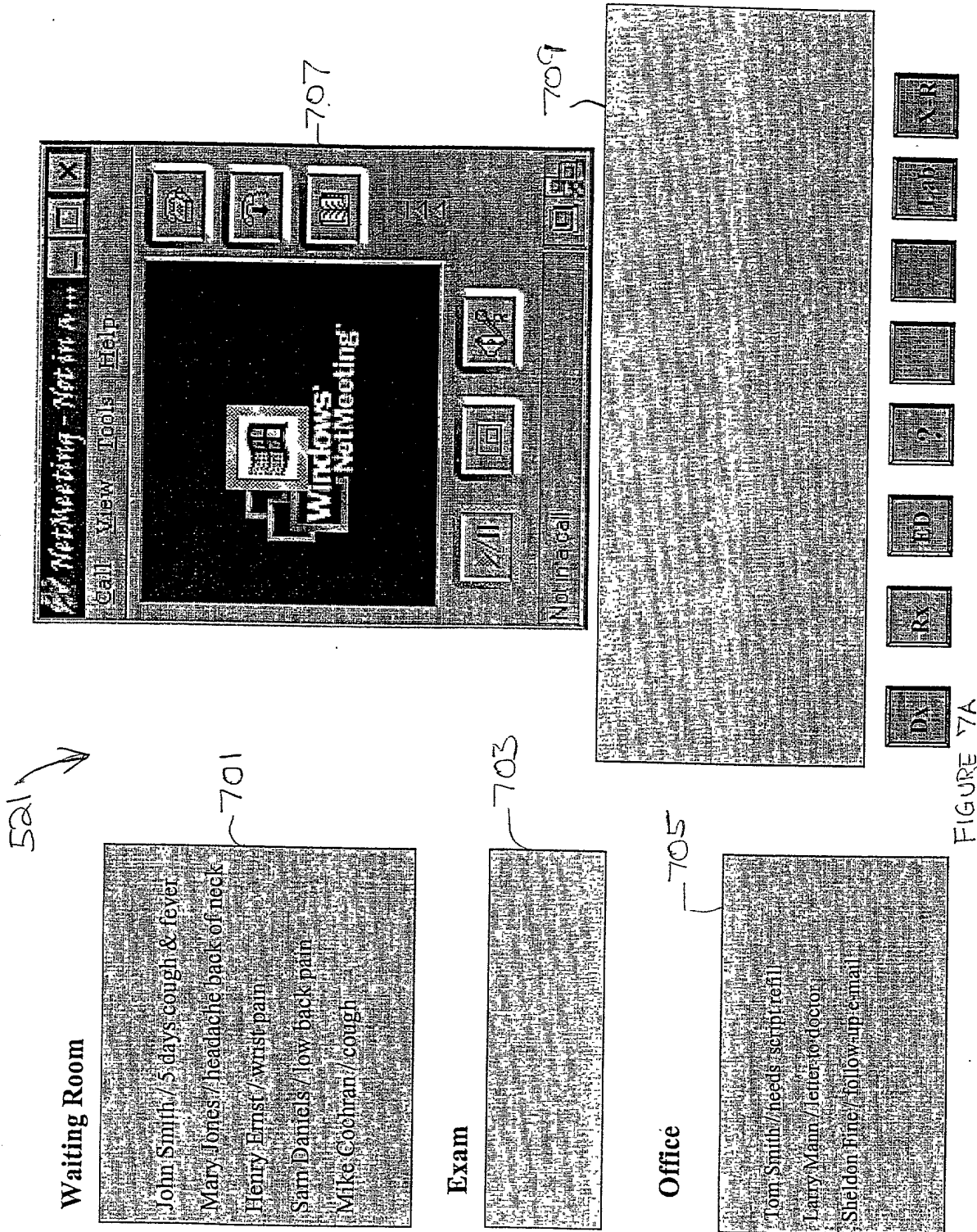


FIGURE 7A

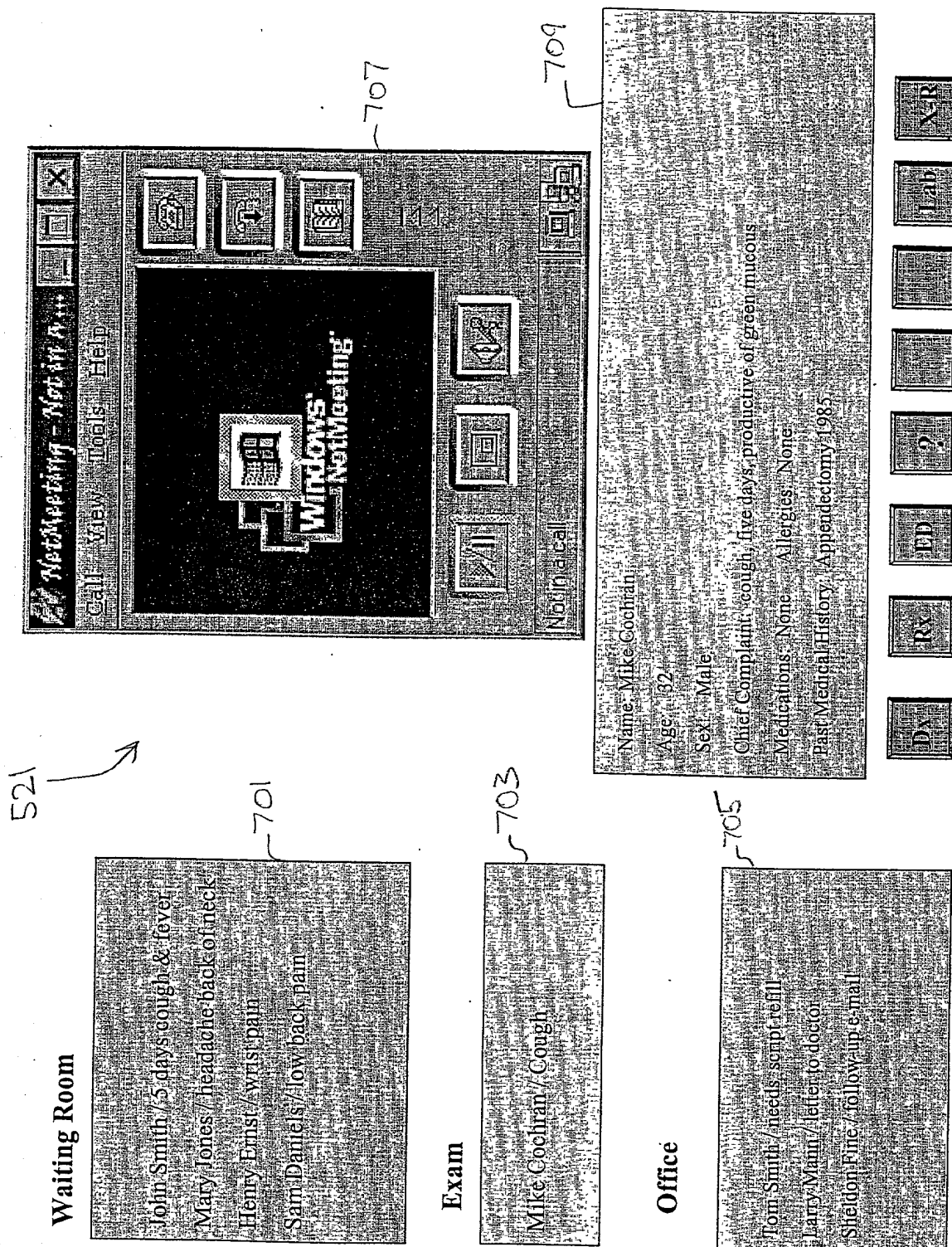


FIGURE 7B

FIG. 7C

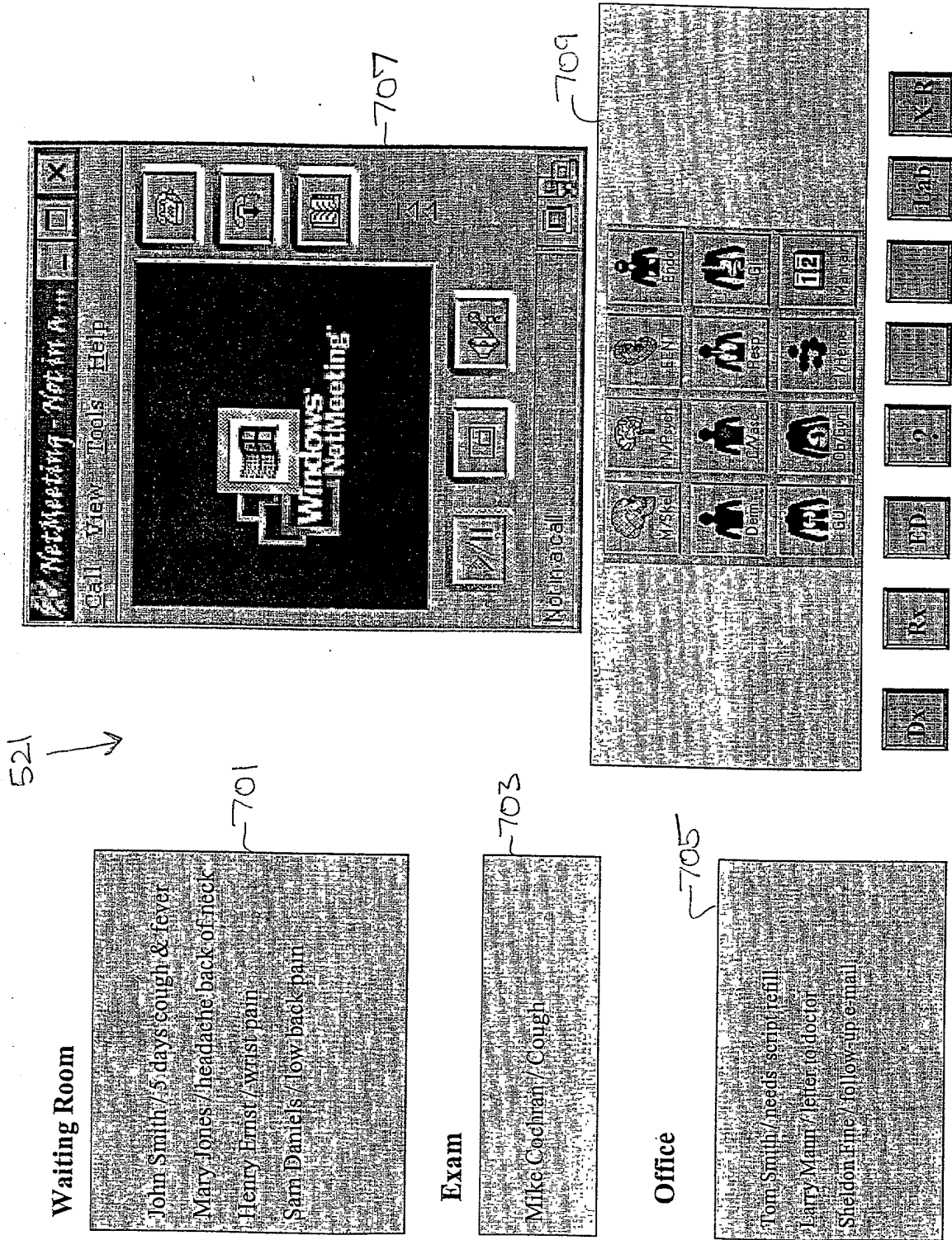


FIGURE 7C

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Waiting Room

John Smith / 5 days cough & fever
 Mary Jones / headache back of neck
 Henry Ernst / wrist pain
 Sam Daniels / low back pain

Exam

Mike Cochran / Cough

Office

Tom Smith / needs script refill
 Larry Mann / letter to doctor
 Sheldon Fine / follow up e-mail

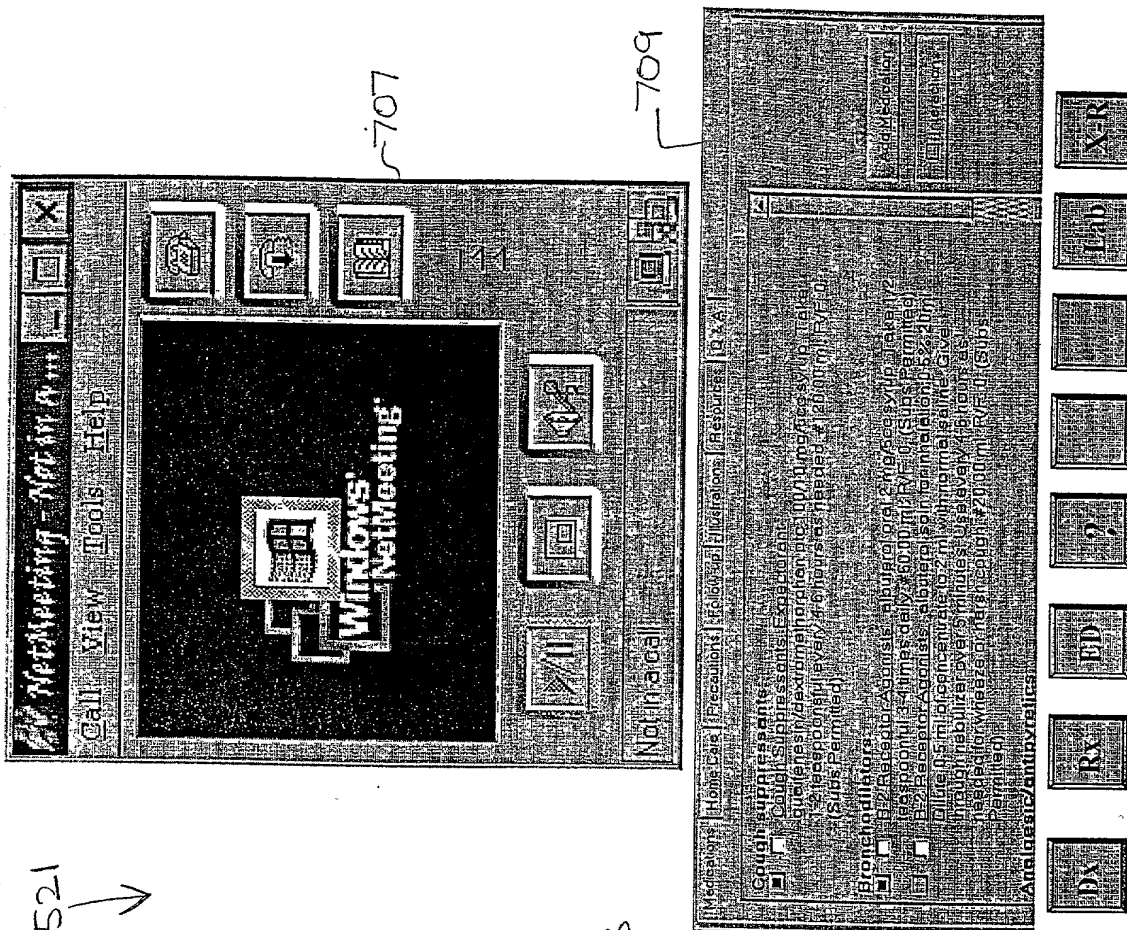


FIGURE 7D

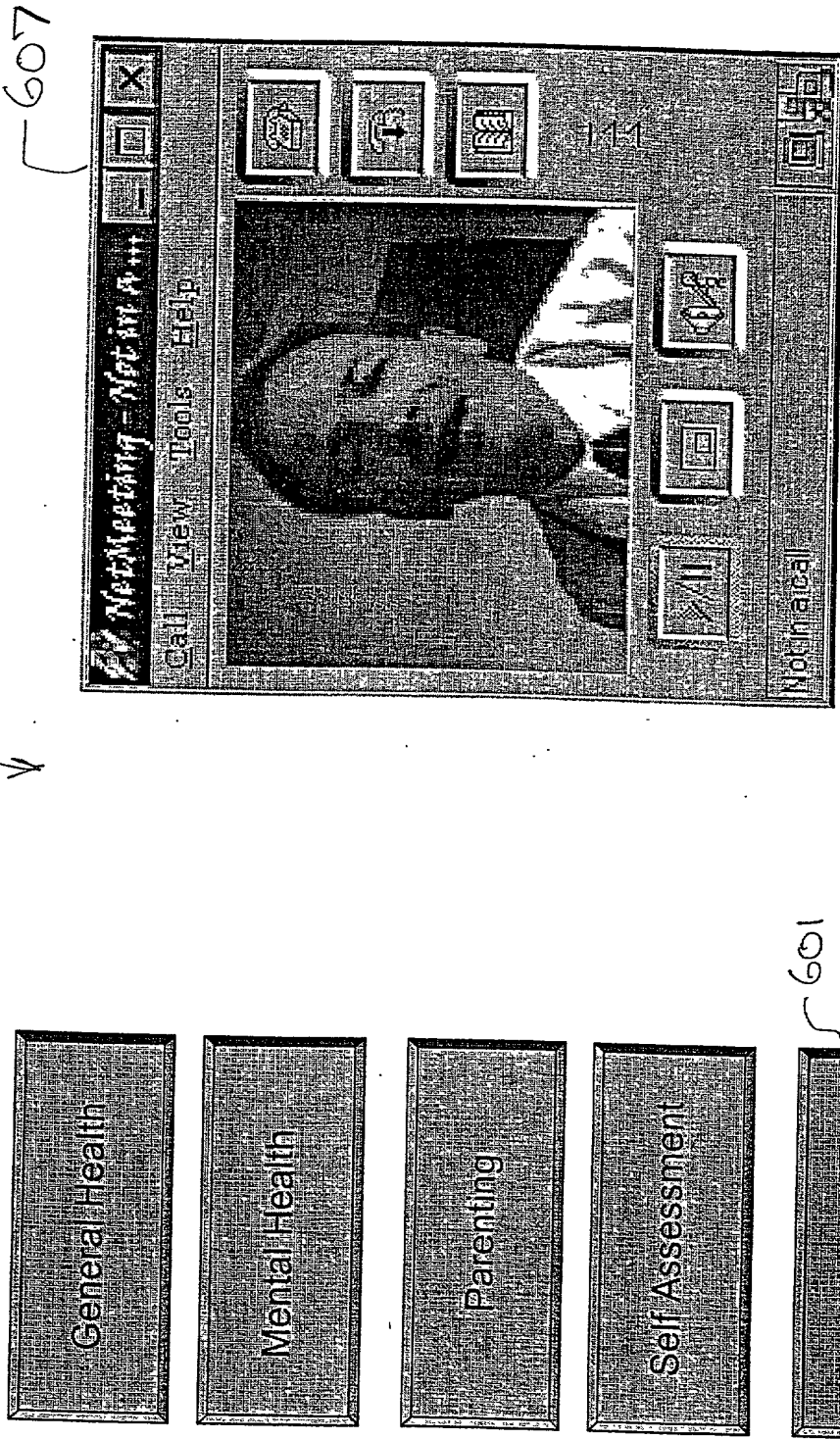


FIGURE 8

FIG. 9A

Waiting Room

John Smith / 5 days cough & fever
 Mary Jones / headache, back of neck
 Henry Ernst / wrist pain
 Sam Daniels / low back pain

Exam

Mike Cochran / Cough

Office

Tom Smith / needs script refill
 Larry Mann / letter to doctor
 Sheldon Fure / follow-up e-mail

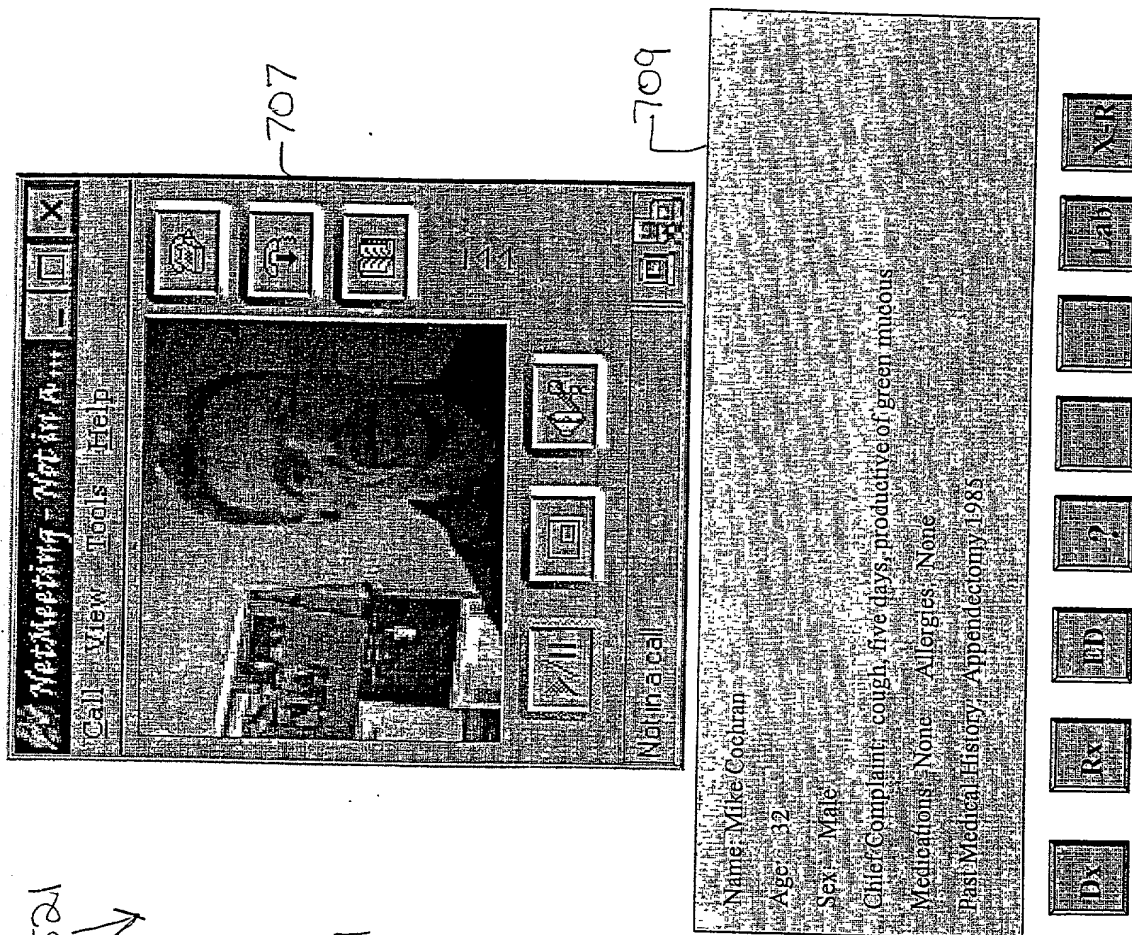


FIGURE 9A

Waiting Room

John Smith / 5 days cough & fever
 Mary Jones / headache / back of neck
 Henry Ernst / wrist pain
 Sam Daniels / low back pain

Exam

Mike Cochran / Cough

Office

Tom Smith / needs script refill
 Larry Mann / letter to doctor
 Shelton King / follow-up e-mail

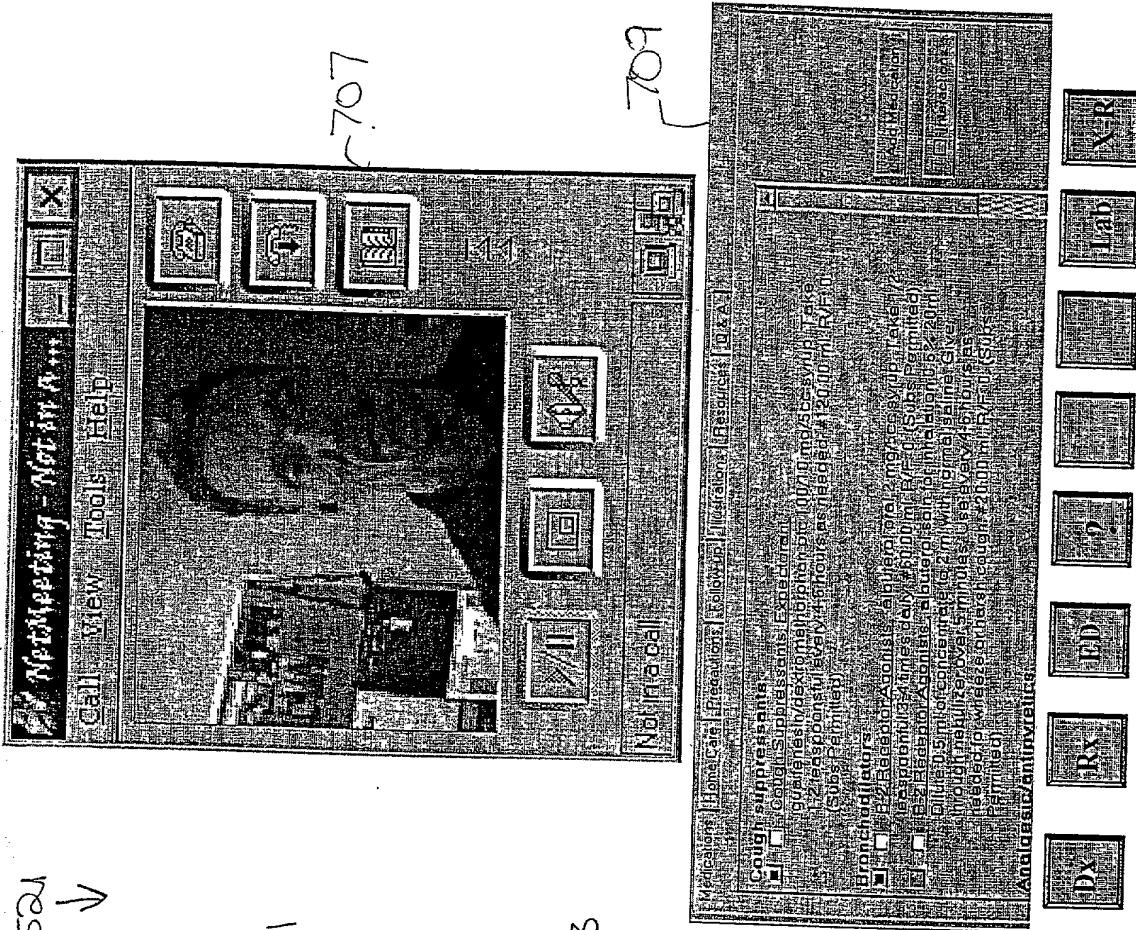


FIGURE 9B

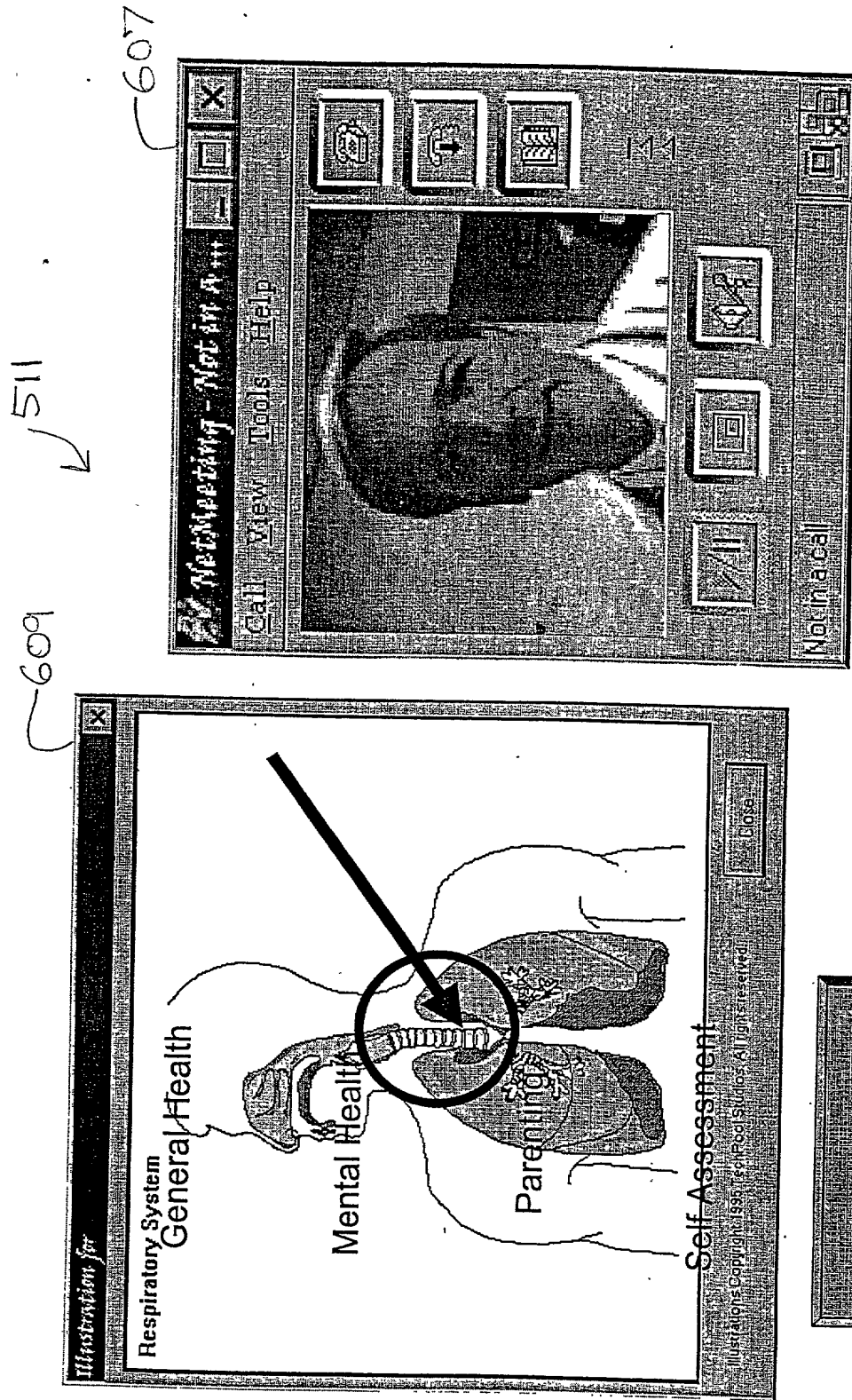


FIGURE 10

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Instructions for Mike Cochran

Dr. William Edward Crounse MD

Acute bronchitis

What is it?

What is the cause?

What are the symptoms?

How is it treated?

What can I expect?

What to watch for.

Bronchitis is an inflammation or irritation of the lung's airways. These airways are the trachea, or windpipe, and its large branch tubes, the bronchi. Acute bronchitis comes on suddenly.

Bronchitis is usually caused by a virus, a type of germ, and begins as a cold in the nose or throat. Sometimes you may also have an infection caused by a bacteria, another type of germ.

You will have a harsh cough. Your cough usually starts out dry but eventually you begin to cough up phlegm. You may have a fever and feel tired. You may feel discomfort, burning, or pressure in your chest. You may wheeze or feel uncomfortable breathing.

Since most of the time acute bronchitis is due to a virus, we usually do not use antibiotic medicines. Treatment is aimed at relieving your symptoms to let your air passages heal. You may be given medicine to help quiet your cough, especially if it is keeping you awake at night. If you are wheezing, we may give you medicines for that. Drink plenty of fluids so phlegm is easier to cough up. Rest helps your body heal. You may be given medicine to treat a bacterial infection if that is a factor.

Your cough may last for weeks. Bronchitis usually goes away without leaving any permanent damage. You may return to work or school once your fever is gone and you feel strong enough for your usual activities.

If you smoke, avoid it if you can, or at least cut back. Finish all antibiotic medicines prescribed.

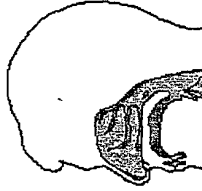


FIGURE 11A

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Instructions for Mike Cochran

Dr. William Edward Crounse MD
Acute bronchitis

Medications

acetaminophen 325 mg tablets:
Take 1-2 every 4-6 hours as needed.
Acetaminophen (analgesic and anti-pyretic) is used to treat pain and fever. It does not relieve inflammation (redness, stiffness, and swelling). Many prescription and non-prescription drugs contain acetaminophen. Check how much they contain so you do not take too much. Drinking alcohol while taking acetaminophen can cause liver damage. Taking ibuprofen (Advil), naproxen (Aleve), or aspirin with acetaminophen over a long period of time can cause kidney damage. Take with food.

codeine/guaifenesin 10/100 mg/5cc syrup:
Take 1 teaspoonful 3-4 times daily as needed.
Codeine/guaifenesin (a cough suppressant/expectorant) is used to treat cough in colds, influenza, and hay fever. It loosens mucus in the lungs so it can be coughed up. It decreases coughing. Codeine is a narcotic. It can be addicting. It may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and constipation. Take with a full glass of water. Take with food.

erythromycin base 333 mg tablets:
Take 1 three times daily. 10 days
Erythromycin (an antibiotic) is used to treat infection. It kills bacteria. Call us if you have severe nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, abdominal pain, yellow skin or eyes, dark urine, or pale stools. Do not take erythromycin with Seldane or Hismanal. Take with a full glass of water. Take with or without food.

General Medication Warnings

Allergic reactions to a medicine may cause tightness in the throat or chest, difficulty swallowing, rapid heart beat, feeling faint, and skin rash. Call us or 911 right away if this happens. If you believe your medicine is making you sick, call us before taking more. Do not stop taking your medicines before checking with us.
Take your medicine at the same times each day, unless you only take it as needed. If you miss a dose, take it as soon as you remember. If it is almost time for your next dose, do not take two doses at once unless otherwise directed. Do not share your medicine with others. Do not take any medicine after it is too old (look at the expiration date on the label). Keep medicines in original containers in a dry place. Keep all medicines away from children.
Don't drive until you learn how this medicine affects you. Do not work around dangerous machinery. Do not climb ladders or work in high places. Danger increases if you drink alcohol or take medicine affecting alertness and reflexes.
We may have prescribed this medicine for some other reason than stated in the patient information.

FIGURE 11B

Instructions for Mike Cochran

Dr. William Edward Crounse MD
Acute bronchitis

Breathing starts to have a wheeze or whistling sound.

Wheezing is a type of difficult breathing. Having a wheeze can feel a little like trying to breathe through a straw. Breathing is usually noisy. There may be a cough.

You have pain in the chest that gets worse with deep breathing or coughing.

The cough is not gone in 2 weeks.

Home Care Instructions

Drink at least 4 glasses of water or juice a day.

Use a cool mist humidifier in the room.

Do not use boiling water or hot steam. These can cause accidental burns. Do not add any medication to the water.

You may slowly resume your normal level of activity once you feel better.

Listen to your body. Let it be your guide. You might need to sit down or rest between activities. Space your daily activities to save your energy. Avoid becoming too tired. Going back to your usual activities too quickly could slow your recovery.

Use a cough medicine to help you get adequate rest.

Coughing is one way the body gets rid of mucus and infection from the lungs. If your cough is not disturbing your sleep or activities, allow yourself to cough. However, sleep is important for your recovery. Use a cough suppressant if necessary for sleep.

Follow-up Appointments

Make an appointment with Dr. William Edward Crounse MD if you are not better.

When: 1 week

FIGURE 11C

PATIENT ED Prescriptions

Options: New, Edit, Print, Close, 100%, 100.0%

Rx

Dr. William Edward Crounse MD

Prescription(s) for:
Mike Cochran

Created with The PATIENT ED® System 3.0.0.473

erythromycin base 333 mg tablets
Amount: 30 Duration: 10 days
Refills: 0
Instructions:
Take 1 three times daily.
Substitutions permitted

FIG. 12